Fand.

Mr. Aiken. Mr. Chairman, more than forty years have elapsed since the remnants of two great armies met for the last time at Appomatiox. Whatever prejudice, whatever bitterness, whatever injustice survived this parting found no lasting place in the hearts of those who had borne the brunt of battle. In the shallow graves of those who did not live to see the dawn of peace blue and gray sight side by side, as do children of the same mother. Honor and valor had exacted the sacrifice, and the true soldier, Nortiand South, standing over these graves grounded his arms and said, "it is enough."

If those who saved the Union in fact by offering their lives for its existence had also been intrusted with the Government's policy of reconstruction, the legislation that I am going to ask for and that I have proposed in a bill—H. R. 19747—would have been uncessary. The bill to which I refer is as follows:

going to the R. 19747—would have been unnecessary. The bill to which I refer is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 19747) to provide for refunding to lawful cisimants the proceeds of the cotton tax unlawfully collected.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, immediately upon the passage and approval of this act, compile a statement showing the amount of money illegally collected by the United States Government on account of the tax on cutton for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1865, 1865 and 1868, respectively, in the several States, and showing, if possible, firms, or corporations paying the same, with the amounts so paid, which statement, when properly certified as to its correctness, shall be filed with the clerk of the Court of Claims and a duplicate thereof filed with the Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Court of Claims is hereby clothed with full and complete authority and jurisdiction to hear, try and adjudicate all claims made under this act by persons, firms, or corporations, or their lawful heirs or representatives, claiming to have paid such tax for any or for sli the years herein stated, and when said Court of Claims shall have adjudged a claim just and lawfully made, in the name of the proper party or parties, it shall approve the same, and the clerk of said Court of Claims shall certify said approval and transmit the approved claim to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall pay the same. Sec. 3. That a sum sufficient to cover the total amount of cotton tax collected, as shown by the statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the samishile be available for the payment of all approved claims for the refund of said cotton tax, claimants to have five years in which to present and establish their claims, and the unexpended balance accredited to each State after all approved claims have been paid and pending claims deducted, shall be paid to the treasur school fund. Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect im mediately upon its passage and approval by the President:

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect im mediately upon its passage and approval by the President.

ILLEGAL COTTON TAX.

I refer to the refunding of the cotton taxes illegally collected, mainly from the Southern States.

That this tax was illegal, that it was unjust, from whatever standpoint viewed, there is not a shadow of doubt. In the only case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States the eight ludges sitting were divided, four and four. Leading men who have stood in line of battle in the Union Army, notably, Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, whose ability we all know, whose zeal as a location. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] illegally collected, mainly from the Southern States.

That this tax was illegal, that it was unjust, from whatever standpoint viewed, there is not a shadow of doubt. In the only case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States the eight judges sitting were divided, four and four. Leading men who have stood in line of battle in the Union Army, notably, Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, whose ability we all know, whose zeal as a Federalist is unquestioned, whose judgment is worthy of the highest respect, freely state that this tax was wrong, illegal, and unconstitutional. This legislative body admitted its error by repealing the act after 1808, even in the midst of most hostile legislation against the South.

CONGRESSIONAL REPEAL EVIDENCE OF ER-

ROR.

If the act of Congress could have been justified on any possible ground, the spirit of the Federal Government then prevalent would have kept that act on the statutes until the last farthing of the expense incurred in the civil war had been paid. This was nothing more than an indirect effort to exact war indemnity. The quarrel with the South could not be justified, except on the ground of farsighted expediency. From the Northern point of view, the Southern States did not accomplish their withdrawal from the Union, and hence they were necessarily clothed with the same power, entitled to the same privileges, and free from the same exemptions as were all other States. If the Southern States were actually, or even technically, at all times a part of the Union, then they were entitled to that fair and indiscriminate treatment that is guaranteed under the Constitution. It was apparent, even to the South's bitterest enemies in Congress at the time, that the cotton tax was unconstitutional, without the semblance of legal justification, and so the acts were repealed.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT SUBJECT RIGHT TO.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT SUBJECT RIGHT TO. MIGHT?

Can a Government so powerful, so wealthy so generous in its dealings with dependent subjects in far away islands, refuse to restore to its own citizens that which has been taken in violation of the Constitution? It is estimated that our efforts at subjugation, education and assimilation in our oriental possessions have cost this Government something like \$50,000,000. To refund this cotton tax would require something like \$65,000,000. Should we not be a little just before we are so very generous?

should we not be a little just before we are stery generous?

If there was no just ground for continuing the cotton tax, if there was even doubt of the legality of the tax, was not the money collected prior to the repeal of the act to questionable to be appropriated finally by sjust and powerful nation? May we not hope that justice has been retarded not because of smoldering sectionalism, but because of lack of browledges of the facts?

smoldering sectionalism, but because of lack of knowledge of the facts?

Such exhaustive and conclusive arguments have been advanced in recent speeches before this body; proving the lilegality of the cotton tax, that I shall not enter extensively into this phase of the subject. But I hope that in the brief review that I shall make of the law and the facts the legislative conscience will be awakened. science will be awakened.

LIMITATION OF THE RIGHT TO TAX.

All that is contained in the Constitution giving Congress the right to tax is found in the following provisions:

1. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, etc.

2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

taken.
 No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

Taxes may be divided into two general classes—direct and indirect. Indirect taxes are the duties levied on imports which the consumer pays in buying the imported arti

consumer pays in buying the imported article.

The best, and yet a most erroneous contention, undertaking to justify this cotton tax, may be found in a letter of Hon. Israel Kimball, once Commissioner of Internal Revenue in which he alleged that it was an indirect tax, and that it was paid by the consumer. This would be partly true, if the cotton producer fixed the price of his product and could add the tax to the selling price.

But who does not know that the price of cotton is fixed in New York and Liverpool regardless of the producer? Besides, at that time there was no duty on any kind of cotton imported into this country, and the domestic article could not be sold higher than the imported article free of duty. Any attempt to justify the cotton tax on the ground that it was indirect, and hence not paid by the preducer, is too absurd to admit of serious argument. But suppose, for sake of argument, that this was an indirect tax, does it conform to that clause of the Constitution which provides:

which provides:
That all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

INEQUALITY OF THE COTION TAX.

Under the acts levying taxes on cotton for the years mentioned in my bill South Carolina paid St.172.420 l6, while Connecticut paid \$19364 and Deleware paid nothing. It is a well known fact that climate conditions confine the raising of cotton to a section of the United States. Congress knew that a tax on all the crops of the Southern States would have been too palpably unconstitutional to receive the sanction of a majority vote, even of biased reconstructionists, and so, by a little legislative circumvention, it was sought to give validity to a clearly unconstitutional act. It was sought to give the acts the appearance of general application by using the following language:

There shall be paid by the producer, owner, or holder upon all cotton produced within the United States, etc.

Suppose a bill were proposed here levying a heavy tax on all sugar, hemp, wheat, or corn—that is to say, on any one of these articles exclusively raised in the United States. Would there not be a howl from the sections raising this article against such unjust discrimination? While these products are confined to certain sections of country, no one of them is so circumscribed as cotton. Cotton is not and can not be raised uniformly throughout the United States, and hence as an Indirect tax it can not conform to the main requirement—that it shall be "uniform throughout the United States." INEQUALITY OF THE COTION TAX.

TAX ON COTTON A DIRECT TAX. The fact is, the tax on cotton was a direct

tax. Let us see what a direct tax is defined to be. Perry, on political economy, uses the following language:

A direct tax is levied on the very persons who are themselves expected to pay it.

The fact is, the producer did actually pay the cotton tax.

An excise is one form of direct tax, and under this specific head the botton tax properly belonged, if it had been legally levied. Judge Story *as*:

An excise is an inland imposition or duty; a duty or tax laid on certain articles producted or consumed at home.

Here was an article produced and largely consumed at home. It was properly subject to an excise, if levied in accordance with the Constitution:

All the transports, and excises shall be

Constitution:
the Constitution:
All duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
That is, they shall fall with impartiality on Maine and Texas alike. Does a tax on cotton come within the requirements?

CONSTITUTIONAL INHIBITION.

CONSTITUTIONAL INHIBITION.

Again the Constitution says:
No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census.
By the census of 1830 the total population of the United States was 31.445.089, and of the eleven cotton States 9,103,833. The total cotton tax collected amounted to \$63.072,888 99.
Of this amount, eleven cotton States paid \$64,701,352.76. Georgia paid over \$11,000,000 and Main paid nothing. How is this for laying the tax in conformity to the Constitution:
In proportion to the census or enumeration.
Again, in the language of the Constitution:

Again, in the language of the Constitution:

Again, in the language of the Constitution:

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

At the time of the collection of the cotton taxes more than half of the entire crop was exported abroad. A strict definition of the word "export" includes shipment from one State to another. In this sense more than four-fifths of the entire crop was exported. Nothing could be clearer than that the cotton tax was, in this respect, violative of the Constitution.

Death Was On His Reels.

Jesse P. Morris, of Skippers, Va., and a close call in the spring of 1966. Inclusive, Criminal Code Laws 1992, with proof of conviction one-half of the fines imposed by any of said the says: "An attack of pneumonia left me so weak and with such a fearful count in the street, and adjudge. In the supering in the corror to a fearful count in the supering of 1960 and that the count one half of the fines imposed by any of said the says: "An attack of pneumonia left me so weak and with such a fearful count in the supering of 1960 and that the county was justified in the supering of 1960 and the only honest contention that can be set upon the consumption had me, and death was not she supering of 1960 and the only honest contention that can be set upon the consumption had me, and death was not she supering the constitution. While this is the certainly could not be set upon the consumption had me, and death was not she consumption had me, and the way she published in one of the county was papers of Abbeville for the information of the public.

White's I was not she county was justified in the strength of the fines imposed by any m

If, blinded by prejudice and exasperated by the resistance that har for so ling set at naught the Federal forces, the Government did in haste that which was unwarrant dun-er the Constitution, has not the day of

Morse's Locals.

I will, during the month of May, have several thousand Sweet Potato slips. Give in your order at once if you want any. Nice, clean Spanish seen peanuts just in. I have received a good supply of Palmetto or Wilson cotton planters; also extra pieces for repairing old ones.

Four point, four inch galvinised barbed wire; a limited quality. Cultivators, harrows, double foot plow stocks, single and two horse plow stocks. The "Benton" horse guano distributor and Markley Blue Hand distributor are in the first class. I have both.

A fine stock of razors and straps. It is getting time to sow Cat Tail and German Millet, Amber and Orange cane; a good supply of fresh seed on hand.

Milford's Locals.

Everything is lovely at the new book store C. A. Milford & Co.

For up-to-date post cards go to C. A. Milford & Co.'s book store. You want a nice box of candy for your girl Easter Sunday. Leave your order at Milford & Co.'s book store. We will have the sweetest line of Easter candy ever in Abbeville. Milford's & Co's book store.

Read! Read! We have the maga-tines, books and papers. Milford & Co.'s book itore.

You can always get the daily and Sunday papers at Milford's book store. Stationery of all kinds and prices at Milford's book store. Have your pictures framed at Milford's

Wall paper will make your home beautiful if you get the kind we sell at Milford's book store. We make picture frames any size and price. building, next to new postoffice. All Milrord's book store. work guaranteed. Railroad watch

Don't forget Easter at Milford's book store. It has set the whole world a-thinking Upon it all Doctors, as one, agree; The tonic all your friends are taking is, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

Get a good garden plow for \$2.75. The exercise will develop your muscle, strengthen your appetite and save horse hire.

Amos B. Morse.

Dargan's Locals.

C. A. Milford & Co.

Ever hear of "Scatt?" Cleans every thing Candy in abundance 10 and 2 c lb. Dargan's Drop stitch stockings, extra lengths 10c, at Dargan's. Dargan's.

Having completed the stone work Notice of Settlement and Application for these buildings will sacrifice stone for Final Discharge.

Easter goods and Easter cards in abun lance. Dargan's. About five thousand new post cards. Dar-gan's. New arrivals in books 10c, 25c and 50c. Dar-gan's. Flower pots in all sizes, at Dargan's.

Tinware in tremendous quantities. Dargan. ½ pint cans paint, all colors, 10c can. Dar gan's. Brooms in a splendid quality for 25c each Dargan's. If you want something for 10 cents in any line—try Dargan's.

A case of Premium bams just opened, sizes 5 1 2 to 8 1-2 pounds. The very best. Do you need a pair kid gloves in shortor ng. in all colors? Call at the R. M. Hadon Co.

Court House and City Hall

on hand at cost rather than remove Don't miss this opportunity to

Carriage Steps, Coping, Tombstones, etc.

For Designs or Estimates

Call on or address Jos. E. McDonnell, Abbeville, S. C.

McDonnell Stone Co., 6 Hill St., Atlanta, Ga. or The Capital Stone and Metal Co., Columbia, S. C.

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I am emphatically in the Plumbing Business, and here to stay. My work is second to none in the land.

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I aim to be courteous in attention and prompt in service. My price is not low, but lower! Catch that? You need not come to me, just let me know and I will come to you and give you estimates that will save you money.

G. A. HARRISON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Via Southern Railway for Special

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Have you seen the silks at The L. W. White

The strongest line of white goods in the country. The L. W. White Co.

Men and boys clothing. The L. W. White

Clothing! clothing! at The L. W. White Co. See us before you buy.

We want your business and if you will come to see us we will make it to your interest. The L. W. White Co.

He Got What He Needed.

Write with a Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen. Sold only at Milford's book store.

A large lot of 10c novels at Milford's book store.

Beautify your walls with framed pictures from Milford's book store.

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pairing-Finest References.

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Expert Watchmaker.

Abbeville, S. C.

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second floor of new Realty Company

Buy your wall paper from us and be p eased Milford's Book Store.

Itch cured in 80 minutes by Woolford's San ary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by P. B. speed, druggist. 6m

work a specialty.

Raltimore, Md., and return, account Genconference M. E. Church, May 6th-30th, 1:08. Very low round trip rates open to the public. Tickete to be sold May 3rd 4th-5th, good to leave Baltimore returning not later than mid-leave Mashington, D. C., and return, account Bennial Session National Association of Colonial Dames, May 6th 9th, 1908 Very low round trip rates, open to the public. Tickets to be sold May 3rd-5th, good to return leaving Washington not later than midnight, May 12th, 1908. Further extensions, final limit to leave Washington not later than May 25th, 1908. The extension of the county also be sold May 1st-4th, 1908, of the count feering of the same of banks near the road way, also by cutting brush and side, same falling into the ditches on the public. Tickets to be be sold May 1st-4th, 1908, of the count feering of the same of banks near the road way, also by cutting brush and side, same falling into the ditches on the part of the farmers and land-owners costing the county several thousand dollars every year by said negligence.

In view of above facts, the County Board of Commissioners passed the following resolution, which will be rigidly enforced against all parties disregarding the same:

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md., 4th-30th, 1908.

Whereas, the ditches of the public injubly way 50th, 1908.

Whereas, the ditches of the county has been continually obstructed, by farmers and others, by plowing into the ditches on side of road, thereby filling same with dirt thus obstructing said ditches acusing the water to turn into the road way, also by cutting brush and county and the water to turn into the road as aforesaid negligence.

In view of above facts, the County Board of Commissioners, that one-half of the fines imposed by any magistrate's court or any other

regarding the same:

Be it resolved, by the County Board of Commissioners, that one-half of the fines imposed by any magistrate's court or any other court of Abbeville county

The L. W. White Co. has the something any person having charge of any car riage, animal or thing cause or permit it to stop on any such bridge, and ev-ery person so offending against this provision shall, on conviction thereof before any Magistrate of the County, pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars Go to The L. W. White Co. They always have what you want just a little cheaper than anybody else. nor less than five dollars.

Sec. 335. If any person shall wilfully destroy, injure or in any manner hurt, damage, impair or obstruct any of the public highways, or any part thereof, or any bridge, culvert, drain, ditch, causeway, embankment, wall, toll-gate, toll-house or other erection belonging thereto, or any part thereof, the person so offending shall upon con-"Nine years ago it looked as if my time had come," says Mr. C. Farthing, of Mill Creek, Ind. Ter. "I was so run ceeding five hundred dollars, or both, down that life hung on a very slender thread. It was then my druggist recommended Electric Bitters. I bought a bottle and I got what I needed—

Whoever shall obstruct, or cause to be abstructed any divelop or drain on

strength. I had one foot in the grave, be obstructed, any ditch or drain on but Electric Bitters put it back on the turf again, and I've been well ever since." Sold under guarantee at P. B. Speed's drug store. 50c. the state, or any ditch or drain made the state, or any ditch or drain made the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state, or any ditch or drain made to the state of the state o as aforesaid, to drain water from any part of the said roads, or any of them, by throwing into the said ditches or An Insidious Danger.

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and distinct the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and distinct the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and distinct the first sign of the same when required, shall be deemed guilty of a cuisance, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding dollars nor less than two dollars, and shall be further liable for the ex-

Sec. 454. If any person shall cause any obstruction to be placed in any part of the said highways or on any bridge or causeway thereof so as to obstruct or render dangerous or difficult the passage of carriages, or other trav eling thereon, and shall not imme-diately remove the same when required, he shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and on conviction thereof before a Magistrate shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars, and shall be further liable for the expense of removing the

said nuisance.
Sec. 462. The drains and ditches made by any road overseer under the provisions of Section 1367 of the Civil Code, shall be kept open by such over seer, and shall not be obstructed by the owner or occupant of such lands, or Speed, druggist. 6m

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one hottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by P. B. Speed, druggist. 6m

any other person or persons having the same in charge, under the penalty of forfeiting a sum not exceeding ten dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days for each and every offense. Any person interfering with any road overseer or his assistants in any road overseer or his assistants in the performance of their duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished on conviction, by fine of five dollars or imprisonment for ten days for

Estate of Corrie Nash.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 4th day of May, 1908, I will render a final account of my accounts and doing as Administrator of the Estate of Corrie Nash, deceased, in the office of Judge of Probate for Abbeville County at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such Administrator.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and authenticated or be forever barred.

L. P. HARKNESS, Admr.

Charleston and Western Carolina Ry Schedule in effect Feb. 16, 1908.

Lv McCormick Lv Calboun Falls Ar Anderson			9.20am 11.00am
Lv McCormick Ar Greenwood Ar Waterloo Ar Laurens	11,56am 12,57pm 1,28pm 2 00pm	6.50 pm 7 55 pm	• :
Lv Laurens	2,85pm 8,17pm 4,00pm	Ex. Sun. 8,10am 9,23am 10,20am	
Lv Laurens Ar Woodruff Ar Spartanburg	2.32pm 3.18pm 4.05pm		
Ly Spartanburg Ar Henderson ville Ar Asheville	5.00pm 1.45pm 8.50pm	(So. Ry.)	
Lv Asheville Lv Hendersonville	7.10am 8.20am	(So. Ry.)	
Lv Spartanburg Lv Woodruff Ar Laurens	12 25pm 1.20pm 2.05pm	(C. & W.	C. Ry)
Ly Greenville Ly Fountain Inn Ar Laurens	12.30pm 1.18pm 1.55pm	4.80pm 5.26pm 6.20pm	Ex.Sun.
Lv Laurens	2.12pm 2.32pm 3.20pm 4.50pm 9.52pm	(C. N. &	L.)
Lv Laurens Lv Greenwood	2 87pm 3.42pm	C. & W. 6,55am	C.)
Lv Anderson Lv Calboun Falls Ar McCormick Lv McCormick Ar Augusta	4.88pm 4.38pm 6.20pm	7.47am 7.47am 9.30am	4.00pm 5.36pm 6.45pm 6.48pm 8.30pm
Note-The above well as connections given as informatiteed.	without	er comme	Dien, ale

Ernest Williams, G. P. Agt , Augusta, Ga. R. A. Brand, Traffic Manager. Easter candy, &c. Remember the place Miford's book store.
Silks. Silks. Don't forget that we always keep the blue ribbon taffets, the best money can bny. The R. M. Haddon Co.

A HOT TIME

IS COMING!

See about an Electric Fan and keep cool.

W. N. THOMSON.

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500 Mile State Family Tickets \$11-25

Good over the Southern Railway in South Carolina for the head or dependent members of a family. Limited one year

1,000 Mile Interchangeable Individual Tickets \$20 Good over the Southern Railway and thirty other roads in the Southeast aggregating 30,000 miles. Limited one year from

2,000 Mile Interchangeable Firm Ticket \$40

Good over the Southern Railway and thirty other roads in the Southeast aggregating 30,000 miles for a manager, the head of a firm or employe. Limited to five, but good for only one of such persons at one time. Limited from one year from date

1,000 Mile Interchangeable Individual Ticket \$25

Good over the Southern Railway and 75 other roads in the Southeast aggregating 41,000 miles." Limited one year from date of sale.

On and After April 1, 1908,

All mileage tickets will not be honored for passage on trains nor in checking baggage, except from non-agency stations and stations not open for the sale of tickets, but must be presented at ticket officers and there exchanged for continuous ticket.

Money Saved in Passage Fare

By purchasing tickets from Southern Railway agents. Fares paid on trains will be at a higher rate,

Call on Southern Railway Ticket Agents for mileage tickets passage tickets and detailed information.

R. W. HUNT,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. LUSK, Div. Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.

J. W. SIGN, Funeral Director.

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ls well equipped in his line of business. His complete stock of Coff ns and Caskets ranges from the cheapest to the finest. Burial Robes always in hand. His funeral car is a fine one. Air tight water-proof steel vaults which replaces the old brick vault and which is much more reliable. Metal lined cases for inside casket. Drop couch caskets. Charges reasonable and service acceptable.

J. W. SIGN. Phone 88

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Unexcelled Dinning Car Service.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars on all Through Trains Convenient Schedules on all Local Trains.

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114 Leaves at 10:20 a.m. for Greenville and Columbia.

115 Arrives from Greenville and Columbia at 11:59 a.m.

116 Leaves at 5:50 p. m. for Columbia and Greenville.

111 Arrives from Greenville and Columbia

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R. W. HUNT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,

Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. LUSK, Division Pass. Agent, Charleston, S. C. Abbeville-Greenwood

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WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or the Director of your Township for any information you may desire about our plan of Insurance. We insure your property against destruc-

FIRE, WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING,

and do so cheaper than any Insurance Company in existence.

Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of insurance known. J. R. BLAKE, Gen. Agent

Abbeville, S. C. J. FRASER LYON, Pres. Abbeville, S. C.

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To check early colds ar Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quincine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, nightor day. Herein prob there is feverishness, nightor day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in Sc boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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The original LAXATIVE cough remedy.

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